

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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## THE COMPETENCY OF OTIS.

We print elsewhere some interesting comments upon the state of affairs in the Philippines in which the author, Mr. Albert P. Taylor, criticizes General Otis' management of the war. The points made reduce themselves to the proposition that if Otis were a strong commander he could, without much delay, bring the fighting to an end. For ourselves we confess a doubt as to the justice of this conclusion. General Otis has a small army in a large country. With from 20,000 to 50,000 men—the former figure standing for his active force during the first year's campaign—he has operated amidst an unfriendly population of several millions and against a guerrilla army aggregating 30,000 men and capable of indefinite and instant reinforcement. A guerrilla war is the most difficult of any for a General, engaged in legitimate operations, to contend with. Napoleon was fairly worried out of Spain by ambushed banditti. One of his Generals lost Hayti to a rabble of black partisans. Spain has wasted the lives of a million brave men and lost a billion or more of money during the last two hundred years in the vain effort to subdue unorganized revolutionary bands in Cuba and the Philippines. She lost her western empire to guerrillas. During the American Civil war Colonel Mosby with 500 mounted farmers, lineal descendants of the stout swashbucklers of Sumpter and Marion, terrorized the Union border for two years and kept 40,000 Federal troops idly guarding points which he might possibly attack. Mosby was too much for Custer, Sheridan and Grant and his little command held its ground until after Appomattox. In the light of these examples of the efficacy of partisan warfare we cannot justly blame General Otis for his failure, in a year and a half, to capture or destroy the elusive native riflemen who haunt the wide swamps and jungles of Luzon. Were dashing Phil Sheridan in his place we do not believe the showing would be better.

There is small propriety in demanding the recall of General Otis because of his alleged failures, though it would be right enough to supplant him on grounds of military etiquette. It is an anomaly to have the bulk of the United States Army, engaged in active service, under the command of a junior officer. General Otis is a Brigadier of the Regular Army and a Major-General of Volunteers, while there are several full Major-Generals of the Regular Army compelled to sit in offices and chafe under derisive public sympathy. Too much of that sort of thing has occurred since the trouble with Spain began, notably the appointment of Shafter, a mere sworded tumefaction, to command at Santiago. The impartial public would welcome the assignment to supreme duty in Luzon of a man like Miles or Brooke, though not, we believe, on any other grounds than those of common fairness to General Otis' superior officers.

It must not be forgotten, however, that Otis has suffered no defeats in the Philippine war. Whenever he has met the enemy, and that has been often, the enemy has got the worst of it. Were the latter willing to stake everything on a pitched battle we might hear of some very decisive results to General Otis' credit; but it is surely not the American commander's fault that the Tagals see their duty differently. He is doing all he can, but the enemy declines to risk his cause on the field of a possible Waterloo.

## MCKINLEY'S LAND ORDER.

Late news from Washington makes it reasonably clear that the President was misled in the matter of his Hawaiian Land proclamation and that he now intends to modify it, if not in precise terms, at least by the manner in which it is construed. Advice from various people now at the Capital or lately there are to the effect that sales and leases so far made in good faith will be respected—that is, such as were made before the Executive proclamation reached Honolulu. Mr. H. B. Gehr of the Hiko-Kohala Railway, who has been in Washington, is so well-satisfied with the outlook that he will go on with his building enterprise notwithstanding that the right of way secured for his road crosses Government land. All this is reassuring and quite what might have been expected of the President and his advisers.

We are led to understand that General Hartwell has prepared a brief in which he cites law points against the validity of the proclamation in the hope that the Executive may be led to annul that instrument altogether. But whether he succeeds or not in this undertaking the people who have bought

or leased Government land under the island law and before transfers were inhibited are not going to be treated unjustly.

This whole muddle might have been avoided if the local Government had sent special agents to Washington immediately after the passage of the Annexation bill and kept them there. Of course it could not be foreseen that there would be trouble and we do not in any way arraign the Government for neglect. The point we make is that the premature and undigested land order justified the local authorities in sending General Hartwell or any other well-informed Hawaiian citizen to Washington and that it prompts regret that the danger did not give warning early enough to enable them to anticipate it by having a man on the ground in time. As it is, the presence of General Hartwell at Washington has already done good and we may safely leave to him and to his unofficial confere, Hon. W. O. Smith, the task of keeping the Administration in touch with the real conditions in Hawaii. It can hardly be wondered that the President and Secretary of State are sometimes deceived about our local matters when a man like Senator Cullom, who has been in these islands, could go so far and so easily astray.

## AS TO THE BOERS.

Doubtless a large proportion of the American people are in sympathy with the Boers in the present war. There is something inspiring in the stand these hardy Dutchmen are making on their native veldt; something that favors of greed and chicanery in the efforts of the British Government to seize their country. But after all this view is the sentimental one. The real point to be considered is what is best for the future of South Africa and of civilization as a whole. If an omelet is to be made some eggs must be broken and they must of necessity be good eggs. If civilization is to have a unified and perfect sway some hardships must be visited upon those who, though brave and not without good grounds for an appeal to the conscience and sympathy of men, stand insistently in the way.

There were Boers in America once. They held Manhattan Island, Long Island and the richer part of the present State of New York. They dominated the greatest commercial harbor of North America and controlled the Hudson river from its source to its mouth. Their pioneers penetrated the region of the great lakes and peered across the border into Canada. Honest and religious though they were they wanted to keep their New Amsterdam out of the current of the world's affairs. They craved isolation and resented the intrusion of a buzzing commerce. Suppose that sentiment had permitted them to keep the ground their courage had won and their toll had fructified? Suppose the Boer flag floated over the Empire State today? Would not the United States be weak at a vital point? Would not the peril of war and the friction of opposing tariffs stand in the way of the full realization of American progress and opportunity? Would not humanity have a poorer show to get ahead?

We view the case of the Boers in South Africa in the light of this example. Like their kindred in North America they are in the way of a united and progressive Commonwealth. British rule from the Cape to the Zambesi means in God's good time a United States of South Africa, strong, populous, democratic, carrying the lighted torch into the abysses of the Dark Continent. It is best for Africa and best for the world that anything which rears itself as an obstacle to such a consummation should be swept aside. The Boers are the obstacle and therefore they must go.

Happily it will be for their good and their descendants will not regret the catastrophe. A hundred years from now South Africa, bound in perfect union and under one flag should find in its young Crouches and Jouberts men like our own Roosevelts and Schuylers, component parts of a nation where Dutch and English strains have merged into one noble and invincible type.

So far as the public has been advised the new Japanese treaties are making none of the trouble that was anticipated. The little brown men take pride in proving that their country is civilized and justice is being meted out in the Anglo-Saxon fashion. Shortly before the treaties took effect the Emperor issued a rescript in which he said that he expected his loyal subjects "to conform to the national polity of enlightenment and progress and to be united to one man in treating the people from far-off lands with cordiality and in thereby endeavoring to uphold the character of this nation and enhance the glory of the Empire." Besides this rescript there was issued, under the seal of the Minister of State for Justice a set of rules and regulations for the public at large, popular obedience to which is measurably reconciling the foreign colonies to what they were afraid might turn out to be an unmitigated evil.

## THE GALICIAN ONE.

The "poor Galician" is again raising his assertive head, this time in the columns of the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, a journal which oscillates between hatred of Hawaiian Republicans and unqualifiedness over the extent and value of our sugar crop. The Planter, etcetera, has just heard about Rabbi Levy and his essay in freak philanthropy, whereupon it remarks with hydra-like pathos that "It is evident the guarantees of liberty and personal rights have not yet been extended to the humble dwellers of that (this) region." And then our Louisiana contemporary declares that "the time has come to establish American institutions in the island group." It must have been difficult for the Louisiana editor in indicting these noble sentiments to resist the passion to interperse them with "cheers" and "prolonged applause." Doubtless he would have made frequent use of these catchwords if he had been reporting his views as a speech.

It is an unusual privilege to sit at the feet of a Louisiana planter and learn Americanism and the ethics of liberty and personal rights—one that the people of Hawaii who were fighting for years to get under the flag that Louisiana tried so hard to escape from will of course appreciate. But we venture to remark that there are several kinds of Americanism and that the Hawaiian sugar men are entitled to their choice. There is the Americanism of Louisiana which, when a negro laborer in the cane fields grows obstreperous runs him out of the country on some cooked up charge, turning loose a bloodhound or a mob when his feet begin to lag. But it is not the kind that fits into the civilization of Hawaii. It is a trifle too much like the ante-bellum Americanism which brought Louisiana into difficulties with the North to satisfy the civilized aspirations of these islands.

There is another kind of Americanism which the Hawaiian planters use in their treatment of imported labor which is best interpreted by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Arago case. The Arago was a merchant ship whose crew deserted and were arrested for breach of contract and thrown into jail. They had signed the articles for the voyage and chose to break them. When arrested they employed counsel who made the Constitutional plea of involuntary servitude, but the Supreme Court of the United States held the contract with its penal clauses to be valid. The seamen had known what was before them; they had wanted their berths on the terms offered; they had accepted their wages and then changing their minds, had sought to evade their obligations. In common justice to their employers the law compelled them to do as they had agreed.

The planters of Hawaii have done nothing in their treatment of the Galicians which opposes the letter and spirit of American law as interpreted in the Arago case. All they asked was that the Galicians, who had been imported here at their expense on definite terms, should meet those terms. The Galicians thought it would be a good speculation to desert, leave the planters out of pocket for expenses and go to work as free laborers. The Hawaiian courts in turn, following the exact precedent in the Arago case, held differently, and as the Galicians refused to work they were sent to jail as they deserved to be. It was their rare good luck that they did not try their disreputable tricks in Louisiana. If they had we do not doubt that most of them would have danced in air before the next sunrise, unhappy examples of the danger that comes of running amuck with Louisiana Americanism.

However, let the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer understand that the penal clause in labor contracts is now, despite its Americanism, held in abeyance here. It is no longer enforced. That is a concession we make to the spirit of the times. But it is still in order for Louisiana, in its devotion to "liberty" and "personal rights" to do something for the negro of its cane fields whose enjoyment of either is a blessing too much disguised to be at all apparent.

## NO ADVANTAGE TAKEN.

One of the striking mistakes in the Cullom letter is the charge that Hawaiian merchants have rushed foreign goods into the country under the local tariff so as to get a special advantage over American jobbers when the Dingley tariff takes effect. We are assured that nothing of the kind has been done. Imports have, it is true, increased, but they are chiefly from the United States and are due to the growth of our population and of our commercial interests. Far from being overstocked our merchants are subject to periodical famines. Were the charge which Senator Cullom makes a valid one it would come with bad grace from him as the representative of a State whose wealthy importers got in a fourteen months' supply of foreign manufactured articles between the time the Dingley bill passed and the date upon

which it went into effect. In fact, so general were importations during this period that "McKinley prosperity" did not cease for a year and a half after the election of 1896. It took that time for American manufacturers to get control of the home market. We do not, however, make the too quibbling argument. The plea is that what Senator Cullom's wealthy constituents did eagerly and on a vast scale, Hawaiian importers have not done at all.

## ELECTROLYZED SALT WATER.

The occasional discussion here of electrolyzed sea water as a disinfectant gives interest to the accompanying statements of the Army and Navy Journal touching the use of that cheap remedial agency for some of the ills of city life in warm countries. The Army and Navy Journal states that experiments in Havana after the authorities had ceased dependence on broom and bucket proved the value of the process. Major J. G. Davis, chief of the Sanitary Division of Havana was empowered to make tests with a small plant with a daily capacity of 10,000 gallons. He was altogether successful. In the judgment of the authorities the low death rate of Havana the past summer was the result of the free use of the electrolyzed fluid. "The sewers and unpaved portions of Havana were treated with the purifying agent," says the Journal, "the strength of which is 90 grains of available chlorine to the gallon. The prediction is a safe one that the difficulty of overcoming the unsanitary condition of tropical cities will be lessened by more than half by the use of electrolyzed sea or salt water obtained with the aid of a small dynamo run by steam or water power."

The subject thus presented has already been studied by our Board of Health but it would seem to be desirable for the Government to get full reports from Havana and file them for future reference. If we have an ocean of disinfectants at our doors it is well to learn and to keep in mind the best methods of making quick use of it and to provide all needful appliances.

The Transvaal is directly under Hawaii; it is our antipodes. In other respects it promises very soon to be under Queen Victoria.

The question of whether Dewey wants to be President will not be in doubt very long if Mrs. Dewey has any positive views of the subject.

The surplus is large but if the bungling opium smugglers persist in getting caught and fined it will mount up faster than the plans for spending it.

Alabama chose a Legislature which will return Morgan to the Senate. That may not have been Republican victory but it was a near-enough imitation of it.

About all Mr. McLean has to console himself with is the memory of John Sherman's pre-election remark that Republican success in Ohio was imperilled by Hannam.

In a Chicago interview Frederick J. Cross states that the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy will be put in use on this group by February 1st. Owing to the elevations on every island of the eight and to the rarity of our electrical storms it is believed that the system will prove a complete and continuous success. The public and private advantages to follow such a result go without the saying.

The successful test of the submarine torpedo boat Holland will put the secret agents of European powers on their mettle to find out all about the novel craft. The Holland marks a new departure in Navy building almost as clearly as did Ericsson's Monitor and the latter's armored antagonist, the Merrimac. It is certain that from now on every maritime nation will bend its energies to invent a match for her.

It is gratifying to note that the street signs are being put up. The need of them has been felt for years and was the cause of vigorous comment in print by the foreign correspondents who flocked here in 1893. Thanks to the new spirit of progressiveness in Honolulu it will soon be practicable for the stranger within our gates to find his way around without asking a policeman, buying a map or hiring a hack.

Before long everything on the Mainland will be bound up in trusts—even newspapers. The shipbuilders are now coalescing, the Union Iron Works having amalgamated, or proposed to, with the Gramps, Huntington and the rest. It will be interesting to watch the result upon bids for American vessels of war. Of course competition is practically at an end and it remains to be seen whether cheapness of price, the essential claim for good will of the trusts, will now ensue.

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and  
Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver ills and Sick Headaches. 25c.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association is having an interesting and profitable meeting, which will conclude today or tomorrow. The Advertiser's reports will be as complete as possible and we hope, within the present week, to present all the important papers that were read.

Census Enumerator Atkinson's report ought to be a splendid advertisement for these islands. The growth of population since 1890 has been phenomenal and it will be Mr. Atkinson's interesting task to cast it into official figures. We do not doubt that the showing will go a long way to convince the Mainland people that Hawaii is the coming country—a place to tie to and make the most of.

The sympathetic Hilo officers who went to arrest a man for cruelty to his horse and who tired out one of their own and killed another in the course of the pursuit, finally returning home with an animal borrowed from the offender, should go out of the humane profession. There is hardly room enough in it for them and a horse that wants to live.

Jeffries is the first prize ring champion who is willing to fight all comers. The others wanted to rest on their laurels as long as possible before putting them in jeopardy. The Pride of California, however, likes fighting, is afraid of nobody and now proposes to give ex-champion Corbett a chance to retrieve himself. In the fist arena this sort of thing is regarded as chivalric and it has naturally enhanced Jeffries' peculiar fame.

If the United States Government has demanded the open door in China it can hardly afford to deny to the powers interested there the right of free access to the Philippines. What is insisted upon in the one case must be conceded in the other. This implies a colonial status for the Philippines, as a Territorial form, to be in accord with the organic law of the Union, would have to surround the archipelago with the trade barrier of American tariff and navigation laws.

Cecil Rhodes is still safe in Kimberley and the investing force has been greatly weakened by the detachment of Boer forces for service on the Eastern and Southern borders. It does not seem likely now that Kimberley will fall. Before long Sir Redvers Buller will be on the ground and then the Boers, in the nature of things, will have to take the defensive. That will be the beginning of the end.

The movement against Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah is certain to be fatal to him. In view of the public pressure Congress cannot possibly let him be seated though it may have to stretch the Constitutional point to exclude him from the House. The chances are, however, that he will not run the risk of having his credentials rejected but will retire as gracefully as possible and let bygones be bygones.

The English people have forgotten the Kaiser's telegram to Oom Paul—or remembered to forget it—and are preparing to welcome the German sovereign to London with royal ceremonies. Germany is now the only continental friend England has and the latter is not indisposed to make the most of it. Undoubtedly the Anglo-German entente is a fortunate thing for the British, otherwise European intervention in the Transvaal war could hardly be avoided.

Editorial and other space is somewhat cramped this morning by the pressure of telegraphic news. The Advertiser's summary of the world's affairs goes to November 10th and covers nearly everything of interest. What is not worth giving in full is condensed into paragraphs; what is worthy of the space is printed in extenso. Our readers, if they take in the whole report, will lack for nothing important that the coast files contain.

British subjects have no reason to feel doubtful about the tenacity and courage of General White. Though in a swirl of enemies he is holding his ground with splendid courage and may be trusted to do all that a soldier can under the circumstances. There is something inspiring in his defence of an almost untenable position which all Americans, however alienated from the mother country, must appreciate.

The six cruisers which the United States is about to build are chiefly intended for police duty in time of peace. They may, indeed, do a certain minor service in war, but they are wanted chiefly to "nose around" and show the flag where its presence may be an encouragement to public order. The cruisers will be designed to wear well in tropical waters and may expect to find plenty to occupy them on the Spanish-American coast.

A correspondent asks if the Advertiser is Radical or Conservative in its local politics. We are happy to say it is neither. The Radical is like the moth that flies into the flame and is burnt up; the Conservative is like the horse which refuses to be led from his flaming stable and is also destroyed. Somewhere between the two extremes is the safe ground in politics for both the newspaper and the individual. Look for the Advertiser there.

Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech was full of marked and pleasant reference to the good relations between Great Britain and the United States. Time was when a British Premier would have disdained to lean on American sympathy, and that was not very long ago. But the tremendous forward movement of the United States as a world power has brought the old empire and the young republic into the cordial relations which are natural to people of one speech, one literature and one faith.

Search is being made in Paris for the burial place and body of John Paul Jones, the first American naval hero—Scotchman by birth, Yankee by adoption, sailor who made the Stars and Stripes respected, a Chevalier of France and an Admiral of the Russian Navy. That such a man should have been buried in obscurity and his sepulcher forgotten was due to the excitement of the French Revolution in the course of which he died. A trace of Jones' resting place has been found under a half-ruined building and if the bones are discovered and identified they will probably be removed to the United States and interred with fitting honors.

The statement in the Associated Press telegrams that in case the Transvaal war goes against the Boers Johannesburg and the Rand will be destroyed may be something more than a mere sensational rumor. A recent book on South Africa states that the forts surrounding the mining capital are built not to defend the town but to menace it and that in their construction the laborers spent months removing dirt from shafts which are believed to be the inlets to dynamite mines. Johannesburgers think that their city now rests on galleries filled with explosives. As to the Rand it is seriously held that the Boers intend, if worst comes to worst, to turn it into a heap of debris which it would not pay to remove.

The proposal to cut down the rate of interest paid by the Postal Savings bank so as to stop deposits and induce withdrawals comes from those who are trying to solve the surplus problem. Funds deposited go to swell the surplus and the Government is put in the peculiar attitude of hiring money which it does not need and thereby keeping it out of the channels of trade where it is needed very much. If the Postal Savings rate were reduced to 3 or 3½ per cent, the situation would be relieved, money formerly put in Government keeping then finding its way in search of higher interest to banks that would loan it to the public. Other suggestions are that the Government itself loan a part of the surplus on approved security or that it turn the funds over to the commercial banks as depositaries. Probably the Minister of Finance will weigh each of these plans and adopt the one which seems both lawful and feasible. So far as using any part of the money for public works is concerned it is a scheme to which the impossibility of legislative appropriation—the President of the United States having stopped all elections here—presents an insuperable barrier.

## USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of November 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by all dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.